An Overview of the International Section

RADAR Network Conference
August 6-7, 2002
Denver, Colorado

The Bahamas

Challenges

- There are 700 islands of which
 22 are inhabited
- In the 1970's there was a marker increase in marijuana use, followed by Quaaludes and cocaine
- In the 1980's, the Bahamas became a major transit point for cocaine
- The drugs of choice are alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine
- The newest challenge is marijuana use by youth

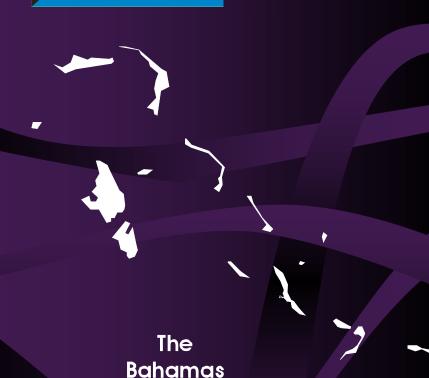


The

Bahamas

The Bahamas

- There was no record to illicit drug use until the 1960's
- There was a public outcry against drugs in the 80's and the government was forced to appoint a task force in 1984 to address the problem
- In 1985, the Bahamas National Drug Council was established
- They have adopted the public health model
- Effective programs include SAINO, Summer Enrichment program, IDER, and CODAC





Greece



Challenges

- Large number of immigrants
- The average age of youth drug problems is 15.
- Marijuana and inhalant use is increasing with youth

- School program with the goal of enhancing children, teachers, and parents in order to make healthy choices and lifestyles. Outcomes among youth included less hostility, improved communication, less secrecy, improved cooperation and productivity
- Community programming- provided at no cost utilizing the Pegasus Mobile Information Unit which travels from community to community providing prevention information, activates the local community, and conducts an extensive evaluation of their efforts



Israel



- Large immigrant population- 20% Russian, 18-20% Arab
- 25,000-30,000 heroin addicts
- 60,000 alcoholics
- Hepatitis C, HIV, and tuberculosis are spreading fast
- Alcohol, opiates, and stimulants (ecstasy) are their main drug problems
- Shortage of prevention materials in Arabic and Hebrew
- Many publications that are available contain English words that are too complex to be translated



Israel



- Became involved in and then joined the RADAR Network during 1995-1997
- Gained legitimacy with their government and other institutions through their membership in the RADAR Network
- Through the RADAR Network, Palestine, Israel, and the United States have been able to work together on a common problem behind the scenes- that of preventing drug abuse
- They are working to help Egypt become involved in prevention







- 42.7% of Koreans move from bar to bar when drinking
- 30.3% of drinkers consume more than their sensible drinking level
- 38.6% of male drinkers had a DUI last year
- 19.5% of Koreans are estimated to be Alcoholics
- Approximately 80% of Koreans smoke tobacco





Lorea

- Started prevention for adolescents in 1997
- Implemented a national survey of all Koreans
- Instituted a Solidarity Model with Peer Leader Training Program for University, middle school, and high school students. Evaluation data shows adolescent knowledge increased from 48.3% to 66.4%
- Their national evaluation showed a decrease in the number of drinker consuming alcohol 3 times per week between 1997 and 2000 and the number of just one round drinker increased from 45.3% o 57.3%



New Zealand



- The main drugs of abuse are alcohol, tobacco, and stimulants
- There is a new young affluent group using amphetamines and methamphetamine
- They are seeing 7 and 8 year olds with cannabis use problems in treatment
- Marijuana decriminalization is up for vote and they expect it to pass
- They are having a tough time getting people to work in the prevention profession
- Prevention professionals are being forced to address all kinds of unhealthy behaviors
- They need to locate effective school-based programs, their programming has increased use



New Zealand



- Their main focus is harm minimization.
- Their main strategies are controlling the supply, demand reduction, and treatment
- In schools, they have a zero tolerance policy
- They use national telephone surveys to collect data
- Customs and enforcement have developed an excellent database data collection method
- Enforcement agencies are trying to work with treatment centers to local the sources of drugs
- They examining the protective factors in their native cultures and trying to focus on them while trying to break the social norms which contribute to ATOD use
- They are working on adapting information to be culturally appropriate for their various populations





- One of the three main producers of coca in the world with a history of more than 2,000 years of production. In 2001, there were 170,000 farmers dedicated to coca production (mainly in the jungle)
- Lack of world demand for other agricultural staples as valuable as coca leaves
- Severe economic depression and government corruption
- Regular lower class people are the drug dealers and they are very knowledgeable about the laws
- In Lima there are 50,000-300,000 drug abusers, the majority are crack cocaine abusers
- The government's main concern is starvation, followed by employment and education shortages
- The production of poppy has started, however it is considered a low class drug





- 51% of farmers are willing to trade out their crops as long as they have economic backing and equity in the crops.
- There are over 200 Therapeutic communities in Lima of which 20 are government certified and the rest are privately run by religious organizations, former users, and other professionals.
- All private schools have a comprehensive prevention program.

Sierra Leone



Challenges

- 10th least developed country in the world
- The people are very poor
- Corruption is rampant in the government
- 75% of the country is under the control of the rebels
- The drug war and prevention is not a priority for the government
- Cocaine, alcohol, and marijuana are the main drugs of concern.
- People sell drugs for survival
- 20-30% of the population is a cocaine addict

- Music and songs are used to convey their prevention message due to electrical blackouts
- The private sector provides support for prevention efforts
- There are three or four organizations working on drug prevention





Challenges

- Main problems-Governmental corruption, narcotics, and cutting down of trees
- Main drug of concern- amphetamines

- New 9 point strategy developed from the "Global Programme of Action" which includes: calling, controlling, suppressing, healing, knowing, executing, revising, cooperation, and researching
- New school program in 1999 which aims at no drugs, violence, gambling, or obscene media



Venezuela



- 23% of the population lives on \$1 per day.
- Poverty effects 70.5% of the population
- The average yearly worker income is \$1300
- 40% of 13-16 year olds drink alcohol to inebriation levels
- 32% of their income goes to alcohol purchases and 6% of tobacco
- The main drugs of abuse are marijuana, bazuco, and cocaine



Venezuela



- They continue to pursue prevention effort although there is no real national strategy to address drug issues
- They utilize law enforcement to address drug issues
- They participate in the RADAR Network with no national support



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Karie Barrett's Notes

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***Please contact delegates for appropriate citations.

These are simply my personal notes and may contain inaccuracies!***